a general rally of all the Wide-A wakes of the county a general rally of all the Wide-Awakes of the county (come 5.00, was hald at Bull's Head, and after marching through Springville, where the dwellings of A. C. Sin creen, eq., and some others, were beautifully illuminated, and rockers and Roman candles enlivened the secre, elegant addresses were made by G. W. Curris and Levis S. Broweck, eqs. Many ladies graced the Occasion with their presence, and enthusiasm and confidence animated all. The Republican meetings of the locality pages have incomparably the most interacting. octased with their comparably the most interesting and manimously at ended of any in the vicinity, their opponents being the judges, and will be felt in their opponents being the judges, and will be felt in their opponents being the judges, and will be felt in their opponents being the judges, and will be felt in their opponents being the judges, and will be felt in their opponents being the policies of the whole township, and Wide Awakee of the county, was held last Tasaday ever ing at Port Richmord, a Liucoln and Hamilin ople and Republican beauer raised, eloquent addresses from Messre G. W. Curtis, Wintbrop, Center, &c., and the meeting fitsilly adjourned, with recoboing cheers for the Constitution and Lawe, and Liucoln and Hamilin. Few, if any counties in the State, have been more thorous by aroused by the Republicans, than Rich-mond and although they have a heavy majority against them, are not without sanguine hopes of neutralizing it wholly or in part.'

-At a meeting of the Republicans at Rve. Westches ter County, on Wednesday evening-addressed by Mr. De Pew, of Peckskill, Judge Porter of New-Rochele, and Mr. Hopper, the candidate for Assembly

Rochello, and Mr. Hopper, the candidate for Assembly—the following resolutions were adopted:

Record That Republicans, "new and forever," will support and devel the Union on its original basis; and will unintain the Constitution. In letter and spirit, acressly with the views and acts of the Fathers of the Union, and of their successors in office down to the days of Cathoun, Cass, Fillmore and Douglas.

Resolved, That Shavey can only exist in this nation as a local or State in titution, Congress not having the power to create a right of property in man.

Resolved, That in every nation where human rights are justly tegarded, and the duty of emetion political guarantees for the same is properly entertained, there, sooner or later, an irrepressigable conflict between Free and Slave Labor will ensue.

## PERSONAL.

-Willelm Rustow, the Garibaldian officer who acted a principal part in the unfortunate affair of Cajazzo, on September 22d, has published in The German General Gazette of Leipsic a detailed account. whence it appears that the Neapolitans had shot down the horses of his artillerry, which he and his staff had personally to drag back, since the Sicilians serving under his command refused to leave the ditches where they lay concealed. When he ordered them to deploy in frost, on the main road, against the Neapolitan eavslry, they turned their backs, distanded, and took to their heels. Rustow says that he, being the chief of Garibeldi's staff, bad from the first opposed the demonstration on the Volturno, but, receiving precise orders which allowed him no longer to hesitate, he tried to make the best of a bad case. The English correspondents, writing under the influence of Hangarian officers, have most unjustly fallen foul of Rustow. Wilhelm Ru-tow, born in 1821, descendant from an old nobiliary family in Pomerania, entered in 1838 the Prussian mili ary service, and was in 1840 appointed lieutenant in the corps of engineers. His

revolutionary ideas involved him in 1848 in collision with the Montenfel Cabinet, which ordered judicial steps to be taken against him because of his pamphlet, "The German military state before and after the revolution of 1848." Found guil y, he took refege in Switzerland, where he soon distinguished himself as a military writer. His lectures at the University of Zurich, on tactics and strategy, soon attracted the attention of the competent Swiss authorities, and, since 1853, he was always attached as instructor wherever military maneuvers on a larger scale were executed by the Federal troops. In 1858, he received the right of citizenship from the Canton of Zurich, and was soon after appointed Mayor in the engineer staff. He left his position and repaired to Naples on the express invitation of Garibaldi. Of his military publications, which fellow each other parbaps too uninterruptedly, the most important are: " The History of Modern Greek Warfare," "The Army and the Wars of Julius Caear," "The War against Russia 1855-56," "The Late Italian War," 'Generalship in the 19th Century." "Military Biographies," "The Science of Modern Fortification-Warfare" "Military Dictionary from the standpoint of the present literature. Wilhelm Rustow ranks smong the first cotemporaneous military authors, and from the services he ass already done in Garibaldi's general staff, as well as the personal pearage, decision, and presence of mind, he displayed during the unhappy catastrophe at Cajazzo, he bids fair to appear one day as strong in the battle-field as in

-The pickpockets of London and Paris have long enjoyed the reputation of being the most adroit in Europe; but, if we may believe the statement of a M. Charles W--. Stutgart can fully rival those cities. That gentleman was walking in the Königstrasse, looking at the shops, when he was accosted by an obsequious little man, who offered his services to show him the lions of the capital, but the other refused the fended, but politely asked him what o'clock it was. The other answered that he did not know, as his watch had stopped, and continued his walk toward the Maseum of Natural History, which he entered. He had not been there many minutes before the same person came up to him with the air of an old acquaintance and offered him a pinch of snuff. This M. W -- declined, saying he was no snuff-taker, and walked away; but some minutes after, having a presentiment of something being wrong, he felt for his snuff-box, but instead of it found a scrap of paper in his pocket, on which was written, "As you are no snuff-taker, you do not require a box." He thought the logic of his nnknown acquainturce rather imperiment, and resolved to bear his loss like a philosopher; but what was his amazement whee, a moment after, he discovered that his watch had also disappeared, and in his other pocket was another note, in the following words: " Asyour watch does not tell the hour, it would be better at the watchmaker's than in your pocket." It is unnecessary to say that he never heard any further tidings of the two articles.

-Baron Barnim, the son of Prince Adalbert of Prussia and Madame de Barnim, who has recently explored Nubia in company with Dr. Hartmann, and published some interesting accounts of his observations in the Berlin Geographical Journal (Zeitschrift für Allgemeine Erdkunde), died in Khartoum after a abort illness produced by the effects of the climate. He was born April 6, 1821. His father is a grandson of King Frederic William II. of Prussia, the author of many books of travel, and the commander-in-chief of the Prussian pavy, and in 1856, while cruising in the Straits of Gibraltar, he was engaged in hostili ies with the Riff pirates, and was shot through the thigh, and lost his second in command and seven of the men, and seventeen were wounded.

-Meetings of scientific and literary men become as abundant in Europe as political meetings in America. An International Congress of chemists has recently assembled at Carlsruhe, and Cousin, the French philosopher, was one of the Presidents. A Pailological Congress has been held at Brunswick, and a Congress of Journalists has been held at Frankfort-on-the-Main, under the auspices of Cotta, particularly for the purpose of consulting about the propriety of copyrighting kelegraphic dispatches.

-The French Emperor, on the 9th inst., went on a sheeting excursion in the forest of St. Germain. The wes her was fine, and the day's sport good, 571 birds and animals being killed, among which were 200 hares and about 100 pheasants. Gen. Fleury, Count Bacciothi, Prince de la Mosco wa, the Marquis de Toulongeon MM. de Gramont, and Lezay-Marnezia, Count d'Ornane, and Baron de Laage, were ameng the persons who formed the Imperial party.

-Louis Hersent, the oldest French painter, mem ber of the Institute, and President of the Academy of Fine Arts, born in Paris March 10, 1777, died there September, 1860. Among his principal pictures are the Abdication of Gastavus Vasa and the portraits of Cursmir Périer and Mile Delphine Gay. His house was for many years a nucleus for the most select artistic acciety of Paris.

-Arthur Schopenhauer, son of the authoress, Joana Schoperhauer, born Feb. 22, 1788, died Sept. 21, 1800. He wrote a great number of philosophical and ethical works. His principal work is satisfied Die West als Wille und Vorstellung. He advocated in it a peculiar system of philosophy, which has been explained in Francustädt's work, Briefe über die Schopenhauerische Philosophie (Leips. 1854.)

-David's colossal statue of Humboldt was sold at auction in Berlin for about \$1,500. Humbolde's pictures and works of art fetched miserable prices, viz: Ingre's Leonardi da Vinci sold at about \$600; Hildsbrand 's portrait of him, \$150; Cornelius's drawings to the Cosmes medal, the carving of which alone cost \$100, only \$60; Rugendas's scroll American Venus, which cost originally \$800, only \$80.

-The monument of the Flemish poet, Maerlant, was inaugurated at Damme, West Flanders, Sept. 9; that of the Dutch poet, Tolleno, at Rotterdam, Sept. 24; that of Affre, the Paris Archbishop killed June, 1848, at his birthplace St. Rome de Tarn, Aveyron, Sept. 4; and a new monument of Beethoven is to be erected at his favorite Summer residence in Heiligenstadt.

-The Pasha of Egypt is establishing a magnificent palace, built of French cast iron, for a museum of au-tiquities, to be filled with relics of antiquity found in Egypt, in the execution of which 2,500 men are now employed under the direction of Mariette, the French archeologist.

-Dr. Roscher of Hamburg, the traveler in Central Africa, had penetrated as far as the lake west of Zanzibar, where he was killed by a poisoned arrow simed at him by two of the natives, who were after ward captured and put to death by order of the Sultan of

-Ilhami Pasha, son of the former Vicercy, Abbas Pasha, and husband of Munire Sultana, daughter of the Sultan, died in Ca'ro, September, 1860. He was only 26 years old, and possessed a remarkable fondaces for the study of the languages and German literature.

-Johann Jakob Hottinger, one of the most prominent scholars and citizens of Zurich, the historian of Zuir gline, and the author of a great many other highly valued works died in Zürich May 17, 1860.

-Monitz Hartmann the celebrated German echolar and philologist, is now residing in Geneva, where he has been invited to lecture on German literature in the German language. -Bot'cher's picture of "An Evening on the Rhine."

which was so muc's admired at the recent Brussels exhibition of fine arts, has been purchased by the photographer Conlman of Magdeburg, for about \$1,400. -Dr. Brugsch, the celebrated Egyptologist, who

who accompanies the exploring expedition of the Russian Embassy in Persia, has sent to the Berlin Academy a description of the volcano Demavend.

-Ida Pfeiffer's autobiography and description of her journey to Madagascar are in course of publication by -Meyerteer is preparing a melo-dramatic version of

Henry Blaze de Bury's five-act play, La Jeunesse de Goethe, for a speedy performance in Paris. -Gabriel Feretti, Great Prior of the Order of Malta, Bishep of Sabina, Abbot of Jarva, born at Ancona Jan.

31, 1795, died in Rome Sept. 15, 1860. -Mrs. Gov. Morgan is the recipient of a beautiful diamord necklace, a present from the Prince of Walss. It was cent from Boston by express. Miss Edna Dean Prector has received an autograph letter of thanks

" Prince and People." -In our printed lecture-list, E. L. Youmans should have been stated as residing in New-York.

from Earl St. Germans, for her poam, entitled

-A correspondent writes: "At the request of Mrs Schroeter, I send you a few corrections concerning your obituary on her late husband, Mr. George Schroeter. He was a native of Lilienthal, near Bremen, in the Kingdom of Hanover, and graduated at Göttingen, and not Königeberg. He was Private Secretary of Prince Adalbert of Pruseis, son of the late Prince William, formerly Governor of Rhineland and West-

-A correspondent of The London Times, writing

from Turin on the 7th inst., eays:

For lovers of personal gossip, one of the daily papers pub ished in Turin prints the following documents, which were found in the archives of the Austrian police

which were found in the archives of the Austrian poince at Milan:

"From the Director-General of the Police at Milan, Count Torresent, to the imperial Royal Commbasay of Police at Buffalors, on the Pitedmontese frontier of the Tichno:

"The young Piedmontese Cavaliere Camillo di Cavour is about to set out one journey. He was formerly an officer of inditary engineers, and in spite of his youth he is far advanced in the corruption of his political principles. I hasten, Sir, to convey this information to you directing you root to admit him if he present himself upon this frontier, unless his passport be most perfectly regular, and even in this case, not without the most rigorous search of his person and luggage, as I have reason to helleve that he is the bearer of dangerous correspondence.

"TORRESANI."

On the 1st of June of the same year a circular was sent round to all the police authorities of the Lombard Venetian Kingdom to inform them that the Chevaller Camillo Cavour, who was then 23 years old, was ex-cluded from all the provinces subject to the Austrian Empire. Neverthelese in 1836 an exception was made in his favor, admitting him for once, but taking at the same time all these precautions which might screen the Austrian menerchy from harm. Here is a second let-ter from the same Torresani to the same commissary at

" MILAN, March 22, 1836. "MILAN, March 22, 1836.
"His Excellency the Lord Count Governor has decumed it or pedient to allow that Cavaliare Camilio di Cavour, who, by virtue of my circuler of the lat of June, 1833 (No. 3,476), should be excluded from the Imperial Austrian provinces, to pass for once through this frontler line, during the journey which he is about to undertake on justifiable business, as far as Villac.
"You will, therefore, Sir, raise no obstacle against the pussage of this suspected foreigner, excepting, of course, the usual Guerness and police measures; and you will, in your visia, address bim to this General Direction." TORRESANL."

## THE CROPS.

Throughout the State of New-York few Autumns have been so peculiar in regard to the weather as the present. The mouth of September was full of promise in the early part, as from the absence of frost the corn was generally out and set up in the field in a very safe condition, so far as ripening was concerned. No killing frost occurred over the greater portion of the State, until nearly the last days of the month. From about the 20th, the weather became changeable, and since then the prevailing condition has been that of wet. Few remember so bad a Fall for securing the crops as we had up to Oct. 20, and unless we have a remarkably dry and warm November, a great loss will ensue in the destruction of the later barvests.

The potato crop is so near a total failure already that it may be practically counted out, not withstanding the magnificent yield which was everywhere apparent a month since. Over more than one half of the State, which we have personally examined, there is not a single acre that has yielded fifty bushels of sound tubers; and in conversation with farmers from all sections of the State, the same testimony has been elicited from each locality. It is probable that nearly one-half or the ground planted will not be dug, so entirely has the tuber been destroyed by the rot.

The number of acres planted in 1854 was 220,575. yielding 15,191,852 bushels. There has been planted not less than 300 000 acres this year, from the fact that for the past two years the crop has not been materially affected, and when it can be relied on it is al ways a favorite one with all classes of farmers. The average yield in 1854 was about 70 bushels per acre. Tae ield this year would have exceeded 100 bushels, givng a crop of not far from 30,000,000 of bushels. The rot has reduced this at least three-quarters, and this will be seriously felt upon the corn and out crops before

The corn crop is suffering from this continued damp weather, but still, should cold weather set in early, it will be saved in fair condition. The yield is large, and from the large breadth planted last Spring, we judge that the crop will not fall short of sixty millions of

There will be forage enough and to spare, with only our present number of stock to winter, though the indications are favorable to a long, hard Winter.

Probably there has been no year when so many cat tle and sheep will be stall-fed as will be during the coming Winter. Farmers are adopting that course to dispose of their large corn erop, and to work up their stalks and straw to advantage. Notwithstanding the | European mails in place of the Illinois.

prolonged favorable dairy season, the stock of batter and cheese held in the country is very light as coun pared with last year. The lesson taught the far ners by their experience has not been lost; and as prime have ruled fair curing the season, stocks have not been

allowed to accumulate. A change of weather from wet to dry will be acceptable, and help forward much work that will other-

wise be thrown over to the Spring.

The question of the average yield of wheat in Minnesota came under discussion at a meeting of a Farmer's Club, held at Saint Paul, a few weeks since, and we learn that after a thorough interchange of views of the farmers from various portions of the State, it was decided that the average yield of wheat in Minnesots for 1860 will be 28 bushels to the acre. If this is no mistake. the wheat-growers must reap a very handsome profit, something like \$20 an acre, we judge, for by the aid of the improved machinery so generally in use throughout the North-West, it probably costs the farmer only from 30 to 40 cents per bushel to raise so large a crop in a favorable season like this. A cotemporary estimates the wheat crop of Minnesota this year at 6,000,000 bushels, but we doubt the accuracy of the computation. Next week we will give some interesting statistics of the actual yield of the State.

The liberal average cetimates of an Illinois correspondent are criticised by one of his neighors, who writes to us after this wise: "Your correspondent stated the average of our wheat crop to be 40 bushels per acre. There are, certainly, fields that yield this quantity, but as many or more that fall below 20 bushels, which would bring the average much below 40 bushels, especially in McDonough County." The Ohio Cultivator says that one of its subscribers in Parke County, Indiana, sends the following statement of a wheat crop

grown in that county:

I have three acres of wheat that yields 6t bushels and 10 lbs per acre, which I have already tested, and know it to be so I also have about twenty-seven acres that will, I am fully satisfied, make an average of 40 bashels per acre.

The agricultural editors of Michigan and Wisconsin are well by the ears in regard to the statement by The Michigan Farmer, that the crop-estimates of the Wiscorsin Committee were great exaggerations. The Wisconsin Farmer stoutly maintains that the yield of wheat in that State will come up to 25,000,000 bushels,

and saye:

"The reports from every-locality in the State go continually to confirm the ecomerus yield of the present crop. They range from twenty-five to fifty bushels per acrs. We have taked with a great many threshers, all of whom put the yield at from fifty to seventy-five per cent higher than any previous year."

The editor thinks that no same man should ever try to raise Winter-wheat in Wisconsin, on account of the precarious nature of the crop.

But, he remarks:

"Let those who would raise good crops of Spring wheat every year, subsoil-plow their fields, say sixteen inches to twenty inches deep, to counternet the effect of our dry seasons, and it will effectually do it—no mistake. Then, to prevent exhaut it mit will effectually sow clever with every crop, and pasture it with sheep during the Fall and Spring, before plowing for heed crops, and also return all the measure made of the straw, corn and cornstalks to it, and it will not exhaust very fast."

The State Journal, discussing the same question, says in relation to the now famous report of the State Committee, that it

Committee, that it
"was made before harvest and was based upon an average of 21 bushels to the zero. Our grain is now harvested, and considerable of it threshed; and in no instance do we hear of a piece that dees not exceed in its yield any estimate that was but apon it before harvest. The general result is, from five to ten bushels to the sore more than was anticipated. From all we say atter of the yield, we must conclude that the estimate of the Committee referred to must be at least 8.000,000 of mahels less than will be the actual crop of wheat in Wisconsin for 1800. Theiry milisons of bushels of wheat is starge amount for a young State like ourse produce; but that amount, as large as it is, has been wonch-asfed to un this year beyond all question; and if our Michigan fried does not believe it, be has only to cross over the lake, and to console with ru intelligent, thrifty, and happy farmers, to be convinced of fits truth. If he will attend our State Fair, we apprehend he will not again underrafe the importance of our State, but will attent it at Wisconnin has indeed grown a very superior and about dant crop.

and abundant crop."
"Unr excellent crop this year is not confined to wheat Corn, oa s, baries, and todeed everything is equally large. There has been no failure, or even moderate crop. All are above average."

-Abroad, the weather had improved at last advices and every possible haste was being made to house such of the outstarding crop as was in tolerable condition. Doubtiess our readers know that the County of Kent is almost a continuous hop-garden, and that some of the inest seil in the United Kingdom lies within its boundarice. The South Eastern Gazette, a journal of the

rice. The South Eastern Gazette, a journal of the county, just received, says:

"The hop picking in most places in this country will be brought to an end by the close of the week. Many planters have already finished, and a considerable number of grounds will not be picked at all, there being a certainty that they would not pay for the labor. We are informed, indeed, that a portion of the hops which have been dried and sent to market are almost worth less, rubbirg to dust if pressed bet ween the ingers, and wholly unit for the use of the brever, so that the factors will not under take to dispose of them. This is especially the case with the Goldings, which seem this season to have suffered more than any other kinds. There are one or two districts however, which are stated to have produced some good samples, though these are exceptions to the prevailing rule this year everywhere. In Sussex and surrery, the picking generally is nearly completed, and the complaint is general that the quantity has by no means come up to the low estimate which was formed of the yield while the poles were still standing. In Worcester, the picking is now carried on as rapidly as possible but the o unplaints are general that the new growth weigh lighter than was expected."

The market article of The Mark Lane Express re-

The market article of The Mark Lane Express re-

The market article of The Mark Lane Express remarks:

"The weather having continued fine throughout the week a great deal of corn which was in jeepardy has been secured, some of it in too-rably lair order. There are many locatities however, where the harvest is still incomplete, and much of the second crop of grass has perished. The prospect of the nation in respect of cereals has now much improved and our necessities have proportionately diminished. We cannot as yet though, congruinst the country upon having gathered an average crop of Wheat; while the quality is much below that rate some of the new samples sent to the London and other markets being quite unfit for the mill. The consequence has been an unusual drain upon the granaries here—say, by ship and rail, at the rate of 50,000 to 60,000 qrs, per week. 25,000 qrs have been sent by the Eastern Counties Railway slone in that time. Nor will this much diminish till the new samples are better fit for manufacture, though the past week has been mave caim. Prices, on small supplies, have still been pointing upward, on an average from is to 2z per qr. But should foreign supplies continue free and the weather fine a temporary check may be expected. With all the benefit of the change of weather, it will not still be well to overlock the great deficiency in potatoes. Taking it accustively in the color of the respective to the tension of the two one lock the great deficiency in potatoes. Taking it at one third in Ireland on the growth there this season, and accepting the yield per acre at 6 tans, instead of 9 tans, on 1.11.1878 acres, we find that country short in human food no less toas 3.515.511 truns. Now as the tun may equal a quaster of Wheat weighting those (the granary of the world to be count to half as much more, which brings the wants of the United Kingdom, without Scotlans, for Potatoes only, to 3.273,266 qrs of Gern. Barding even as this is, a partial faiture in Turnipe or Margold Wurtzel acms likely to make additions to this amount. The Wheat or p Hough

## MARINE AFFAIRS.

MAVAL.

The U. S. flag ship Savannah, Com. Jarvee; U. S. steamers Powhatan, and Susquehauns; also, U. S. storeship Supply, were at Vera Cruz Oct. 5.

A HURRICANE AT SEA. The ship Gondar, Capt. Gooding, of Charleston,

from that port October 15, with cotton, bound to Liverpool, put into this port for repairs on Thursday mora ing, having, on the 23d of October, lat. 37 05, lon. 66 07 experienced a harricane from the southward which blew with great violence for about three hours, when suddenly it became calm, and in less than a minute the wind came from the north with such force that the topgallant must was broken off by the cap; the close-reefed maintopeail, the only sail set, was blown to pieces, and the ship thrown on her beam ends, with lee upper rail under water, fore and aft. She lay in that situation for about twenty minutes, the sea breaking over her from all quarters. The captain concluded to cut away the mast and after cutting the backstay the top mast went in the cap, taking with it the mainmast head, mizzenmast head, and sprung the foremast, when the ship gradually righted. The harricane continued for sev eral hours afterward. Since then had light easterly winds and fine weather.

MARINE DISASTERS FOR OCTOBER, During the month of October there were 37 American sea-going vessels, and foreign craft bound to or from an American port, which were lost or reported, of which 7 were foreign. The list comprises I steamer (the Connaught), 9 ships, 5 barks, 6 brigs, and 16 schooners. Of these, 27 were wrecked, 1 burned, 1 missing, 4 foundered, 2 abandoned, 1 sunk by collisrien, and I carried. Exclusive of cargoes, the above lesses foot up to \$575,000

The steamship Illinois is withdrawn from the Havre route in order to receive new bollers. The steamship Berussia will sail on Nov. 3, at noon, carrying the

## CITY ITEMS.

INDIAN SUMMER.-This delightful and peculiarly American season is now with us. This first day of November is warmer than some of the days of the real Summer months. It was foggy in the morning, with a sprinkle of rain, and in the after part of the day the son shone upon that peculiar murky atmosphere that gives character to Indian Sammer. This "warm spell in Autumn" usually occurs after we have had a pretty severe cold term, sufficient to destroy vegetation. That we have not yet had in this vicinity. Only a few white froste have occurred as yet, none of them hard enough to check the growth of grass, or even the volunteer oats which have sprung up in plowed stubble. It has been a remarkably favorable season for the ripening of Fall fruit. Winter apples suffered to remain upon the trees no to this time have become perfect almost beyond precedent in any late years. The ripening of the wood of all fruit trees in such weather as the present, indicates better than almost any other thing another good fruit year.

This Indian Summer weather is highly favorable to dairy farmers; the grass continues so green that pasturage, upon all well-conducted farms, is abundant. It is also very favorable to the turnip crop; the bulbs have grown rapidly and very solid, and for food or feeding purposes are worth twice as much as they are

in some unfavorable seasons.

It is a good season, too, for Fall plowing. In fast, our Indian Summer seems to have been particularly designed to tempt farmers to plow their fields so that the Winter frosts can operate for their amelioration. It is a season in which to prepare for Winter, the weather being so favorable for out-door labor. It is the time to husk out and store up our great crop of sound Indian corn. Of course, no farmer will neglect to store up safely from freet all his surplus roots, cabbage, etc., to feed the cows and sheep when Indian Summer is gone—as gone it soon will be. At most, we car not hope for it to extend beyond the middle of November. Then we may look for cold storms, frost, snow, and hard frezen ground. Are we prepared for

HEAVY DISBURSEMENTS BY THE CITY .- Yesterday the Controller paid out upward of a million and a half dollars. Over a million was for revenue bonds, on which money had been borrowed in anticipation of the city revenue. So little moved were the capitalists by the Fusion panic, that many who held these bonds were loth to give them up, wishing the Controller to let them run on. There was also paid out interest on bonds and stocks and salaries amounting to about half a million dollars.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS,-At the meeting of this Board, yesterday, a resolution was adopted that any member of the Metropolitan Police force making an arrest for illegal voting shall be permitted to receive the usual reward offered by the Common Council. Charles Rogers, of the Eighth Ward, resigned.

GRAND SCULLING MATCH-WM. BURGER VS. JOSHUA WARD -Ward of Newburgh and Burger of Penghkeepele are to row a ten-mile race at Poughkeepele, N. Y., on Monday, the 5th inst., for \$500 aside; they will pull in single-scall shells. Ward is known as the champion oarsman of the United States, from his having won the champion belt at Staten Island in 1859, and also from the fact of his being ready and anxious to row with Chambers, the "champion of the oar" in England. This last match will probably be arranged early next season. Burger also ranks very high as an expert and enduring carsman, and has recently challenged any careman of the United States or the British Provinces to row him a five or ten-mile race.

PROPOSED VISIT OF A BOSTON MILITARY COM-PANY .- A visit from Boston of Company F, National Guard, of that city, to New York, as guests of the Eighth Regiment, is expected on the 10th of November. The company are to remain here four days, and will bring with them, as guests, Brigadier General W. W. Bulloch and staff, of the First Brigade, and Col. Condie and staff, of the Second Regiment of Massachusetts Militia. The visitors will be escorted to the Aster House for breakfast, and thence to the Eighth Regiment headquarters, where they will quarter during their stay. In the afternoon they will be reviewed in the Park, and will visit, in charge of different companies of the Righth Regiment, the island institutions, the High Bridge, Central Park and Greenwood. On Tneeday evening they will leave for New-Haven, and after visiting that place, will stop also at Hartford and Providence.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS .- This Departmentis now comfortally settled at No. 1 Bond street, and being made for the fugitive. their new quarters are nearly in order. The apartment occupied by the Soperintendent of Out-Door Pcor, Mr. Kellock, is arranged with a view to the comfort and convenience of these applying for relief or on other business. There was no meeting of the Commissioners yesterday. The weekly statement, detail ing the census of the various fastitutions, is as follows 

Number remaining Oct. 27, 1899...

Bellevue Hospital. 838 Fourth District Prison...

Lunaite Asylum. 778 Island Hospital, I'm WarkAlms-Honse. 1,578 House.

Peutientary. 718 Island Hospital, Irom AlmsWork-Honse. 1,285 House.

Small-Pox Hospital. 19 Colored Home.

Randail's Island. 1849 Colored Orphan Asylum.

Randail's Island. 1849 Colored Orphan Asylum.

City Prison. 1850 287

City Cunstery. Number remaining Oct. 27, 1869...... 7,627 

COUNTERFEITERS SENT TO CONNECTICUT .- Samuel

and Andrew Robertz, who were arrested by Detectives Wilson, Bennett, and McDougal, on Tuesday night last at their residence, No. 41 King street, at which place a large amount of counterfeit money was found, were vesterday sent to Bridgeport, Conn., to answer a charge of grand larceny. Some months since, Adams's Express Company was robbed of a large amount of money, which was contained in a safe, on the expresstrain running from Boston to this city. The eafe was thrown from the cars near the Norwich Drawbridge, and was afterward found broken open, and rifled of its contents. No circ to the perpetrators of the robbery could then be fourd, but recently the brothers Roberts have teen suspected of being implicated therein. A requisition for the delivery of their bodies to the Bridgeport authorities was made upon the Governor of this State by the Governor of Connecticut, and it was while in the act of securing their arrest under that process that the detectives found them ergaged in mannfacturing counterfeit money. Then a question arose as to who should have the

prisoners, Bridgeport or New-York-the former place having a prior claim upon them, but they having been caught in the act of violating the laws of this State. Superintendent Kennedy ordered them to be taken be fore a magistrate, and the charge of counterfeiting preferred against them. This was done, and Justice Quackenbush semmitted them to answer, refusing to let them be taken out of the State until he had consuited with the District Attorney. While waiting for the arrival of that officer, Sheriff Kelly came in, and, by virtue of his office, took the prisoners from the enstedy of the detectives, and delivered them over to the Connecticut officers, and they were yesterday conveyed to that State for trial. On the night of the arrest of the Roberts the baggage-master who was on the train at the time the robbery was committed, was also taken into custody. It is suspected that Samuel and Andrew Roberts originated the plan of robbery, and induced the baggage-master, named Stebbins, to act with them. The safe was thrown off the care while Stebbins was in charge of it, and it is alleged that the other prisoners were in the train previous to its dissipearance. The amount which the safe contained was about \$16,000, and a reward of \$5,000 was offered by the Express Company for the arrest of the robbers.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER .- At this house was on Wednesday night produced Meliére's comedy of "La Malade Imaginaire," written in the seventeenth century, and razeed, altered, rewrit-ten, rechristened, and made presentable to the theater-goers of the nineteenth century, by Mr. Charles Reads. For the comedy, enough is said when we say the people liked and applanded it, and therefore it is a success. For the actors, we have nothing but good words. The play is excellently cast, and admirably acted. Miss Keene and Miss Lotty Hough are both good, and Mrs. J. H. Allen is so good that she

astonished all her best admirers most. Mr. Burnett plays the principal part with much effect, and is especially admirable throughout the whole of his old man's part. Mesers. Leeson and Peters are exceedingly furny. Mr. G. F. Browne is conventionally acceptable. The other parts are well enough done, Mr. Wall deserving especial mention for his personation of a bashful rustic. Miss Willoughby, who made her first appearance here, seems to be a clever actress, but, as her pretentions are chiefly musical, we leave her to stand or fall by them.

The comedy, which is all played in a single a well put on the stage, and was acted to a large and highly-delighted audience. If we supposed it of any use, we should enter our protest against the "tag" the piece, which was evidently written here, and which is in very bad taste, but perhaps it is better to pass it unnoticed, slang and all.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE REFORMATION .- A meeting of at out 200 persons was held at St. George's Chapel, East Nineteenth street, on Wednesday evening, for the purpose of celebrating the above anniversary, and colecting funds for the erection of a magnificant monnment to Martin Luther, at Wurms. Dr. Muchlenberg, after einging and prayer, read a summary of the correspondence between the Luther Monument Committee of Germany, and the Branch Committee of New-York, and also, an address issued by the New-York Committee, from which it appeared that the ground had already been purchased, the monument designed by Herr Ritchel, a fine engraving of the design issued, and all but \$20,000 subscribed. Dr. Tyng delivered an sedress in English, and the Rev. Dr. Schramm, in German. After which, a collection was taken up, and a benediation pronounced by Dr. Cruse.

SCHOOL ANSIVERSARY .- The two-hundred andtwenty-seventh anniversary of the School of the Reformed Dutch Church was celebrated on Wednesday evening at the North-Western Reformed Dutch Church. No. 145 West Twenty-third street. Tois school now numbers 150 pupils, 80 of them girls and the remainder boys, nearly all of whom were ranged upon the platform. The church was crowded to overflowing with attentive spectators, who manifested the utmost interest in the exercises. The programme of the evening comprised class exercises in arithmetic, grammar, geography, and reading, interspersed with dialogue. declamation, singing, and reading of compositions. The several classes acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of all present, while some of the little girls sang their songs with remarkable ability. At the conclusion of the exercises, the Rev. H. D. Ganse presented a Bible, a Pealm Book, and a diploma to each member of the graduating class, comprising the following boys and

girle:

Miss Maria A Anderson, Miss Lavenia Anderson, Miss Jessie Anderson, Miss Ann Amelia Banka, Miss Kate M. Blauveli, Miss Sarsh J. Eaglason, Miss Margaret Hermann, Miss Jolis Perrine, Miss Mars Bellira Rose, Miss Mary E. Van Houten, Miss Martha Van Houten Miss Cerrella Veen, Miss Harriet S. Wikeburn, Miss Louis Wilsey, Miss Sarsh J. Wilsey, Miss Maria L. Wenz, Wim O. Benks, Obadian Banks, John M. Berry, Adolphus W. Campbell, James W. Crollta, Jehn Jacob Glehl, jr., James H. Drimarek, James H. Ergleson, Thomas J. Ferguson, John Ferguson Giffing, Louis E. Gerlin, Charles H. Jones, Churles J. Kelly, John P. Krechtira, Henry F. Lippoid, George H. Kelmathi, Charles C. McKibbin, James E. Powias, Frederick Steins, Hermann C. Steins, John D. Veen, Emil Walser, Christian Wenz, Thos. A. Bancker.

Mise Anna Lefferts was the recipient of a special premicm for scholarship and deportment. The next term of this school begins on Monday the 5th inst.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER - On Wednesday morning C. L. Kelling, a prisoner at Jefferson Market, effected his escape through the conzivance of Martin Conway, a mason engaged in making repairs at the prison. Saveral other prisoners were being transferred from the cells to the "Black Maria" for removal to the Tombs, which occurried the attention of the keepers, when Conway assisted Kelling through a hole in the outer wall where the masons were at work. Kelling was in prison for baving, on Saturday morning last, made a deliberate and desperate attempt upon the life of Wm. Koenig, which resulted in the infliction of a frightful wound upon the face of the latter. Conway was immediately taken into custody by Officer Dugan of the Police Court, and looked up to answer a charge of aseleting in the escape of a prisoner. A diligent search is

ILLEGAL ATTEMPT TO BE REGISTERED .- John B. Jackson was arrested on Wednesday for having attempted to have his name placed upon the register of the IIId Election District of the Third Ward. He gave bis residence as No. 240 Washington street, but as one of the Registrars was acquainted with that house, he caused the arrest of Jackson. The prisoner admitted eventually that he did not even live in the Ward. Justice-Welsh committed him for examination,

THE AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY .- This THE AMERICAN SEASENS & PREND SOCIETY.— I'ms Society was organized on a broad Christian basis in 1825. It now entating thirteen foreign Chapishoiles, beside several in Southern ports, which are most resorted to by seamen. In con-pection with it, and its branches at the West, about forty Cler-symen are presching the Gospel to this class of men and their families, at home and abroad. It has one hundred and fifty Sea families, at home and auroso. It has one number and airy Sea Missionaries in the forecastles of as many ships, who are sup-plied by this Society with well-selected libraries of books, to be loaned to their shipmates. It sustains the Saliots' Home in New-York, where, during the eighteen years since it was opered, about fifty-seven thousand seamen have enjoyed the comfort

about fifty-seven thousand seamen have enjoyed the comforts and begents of a Christian home, in a well apread table, good rooms and heds, a reading room, wholesome discipline, a family altar, and a weekly prayer meeting. Here, thousands of them, when shipwrecked and destitute, have found reile.

The Society has urgent applications, at this time, to send out more foreign Chaplains to important posts, which are resorted to by thousands of our seamen annually—where Christian ministers might do great good in preaching the Gospel to the salior on ship and on short at the Rathala-sizing him coursel and asympthy. and on shore at the Bethel—giving him counsel and sympathy, isiting him in the forecastle and in the hospital when sick, and maying him when dead. But nothing further can be attempted burying him when dead. She forming intriner can be attempted which at present without an increase of funds. Beside, the Society is burd-ned and embarrassed by a debt, now amounting to \$23,000—of which \$8,000 is a floating debt, and about \$17,000 incurred on account of the Home. In the high characters of the Board of Trutees, including such clergymen as the Rev. Chancellor Ferris, and the Rev. Drs. J. C. Brigham and Joel Parker, and the Rev. Drs. J. C. Brigham and Joel Parke c., and such laymen as W. A. Booth (President), W. B. Cros-r, and Peletiah Perit, &c., there is emple accurity that any adsintrusted to this Society will be administered wisely and

THE ARSON CASE IN DIVISION STREET.-We have already reported the fire in a grocery and liquor store at No. 228 Division street, which took place last Mon day night, and the arrest of Simon Katz, the owner o the store, tegether with his nephew, a boy of 16 years of age, and a young man named Jacob Davids, on suspicien of arson. Fire-Marshal Baker has since been engaged in an investigation of the case. The facts which he elicited showed that Simon Katz had a grocery store whereby he was losing money, that he tried sell it but was unable to do so. The stock and fixtures were insured for \$1,200 in the Pacific Insurance Company, and to realize the insurance the store was set on fire. The most horrible part of the affair is that a Mr. Dalton and family were in bed and asleep in the story over the store, and Mrs. Dolton was nearly sufficated before she was taken from her spartments. We give the confession of the by as taken down by

the Fire Marshal yesterday, which explains the whole n of Louis Kats. - My name is Louis Kats; I am six

matier:
Confession of Louis Kats.—My name is Louis Kats; I am sixtern years of age, been in Germany; no parents living; my ancie is Simen Kats; he lives at No. 33 Attorey-street; he also kept a grocery and liquor store at No. 233 Division-street, corner of Attorney-attreet; I have been living with my uncle about five meaths; he paid my passage to this country; I attended his grocery store, and slept in the store. About fourteen days age my uncle complained he was doing a poor business, and wanted to achock to the South; he wanted to sell out the store; he advertised the store for sale in The Sun newspaper, and one of the German newspapers; two or three days before the fire my uncle and the could not sell the store, and said he would burn it out, he wanted me to set fire to it; I said no, I did not like to do it, and told him the danger that people were alsoping overhead; he rapiled for me to call out "fine" very loud, so that the people would get out; my uncle then said he would in the store as that I should only have to put the candle to it; I still told him I did

net in a to do it; be said I must do it, that I need not be admid; that they could not do me anything; he said he would take me Sooth with him; my uncle t id me he had hi 200 insurance on the stock and could not get the money unless he burnt it out, and to be very particular not to the Iface anything about it.

On Monday afternoon, Oct 29, 1860, the day of the fire, my uncle said I must home on the store that night. At about 4 o'clock that afternoon I saw him place a lot of paper—it belied like newspaper—between some boxes and barrais, within three burning field. On the Saunday before, my uncle said for the gallons of burning field, which I not into this cas.

On that evering my uncle told me how to set the place of fire. He told me that he was going to the lodge in Delancer at reet and then for me to shut up the store at between 16 and II o'clock; then to turn off the gay, light condle, and to wait until Jacob was asleep; then with the candle set fire to the paper which he had placed between the barreis and base; as soon as I had lit the paper to go right to bed; then wait in the back part of the store until the fire was seen outside and the alarm gives, then to turn off the gay, light condle, and to wait until I fire was seen outside and the alarm gives, then the store until the fire was seen outside and the alarm gives, it has to and the alarm gives, then the store to go in the entry, out at the side door, and call "Fire!" so us to wake the people up stairs and they be saved.

I did just as my oncle told me; I hid 66 of my own money.

I bought an overcost on Sunday that cost I took to my unless the house; he said, 'Oh, nover mind; they did not cost much and I will boy you more."

Jacob David is a young man who was sleeping in the store with me for about a month or six weeks; he was not a clear is the store; in youngle sent away the other clock, having only myerifes of est.

The above striggers the all true.

MILITARY FINES.

MILITARY FINES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna.

Siz: Having received a notice to appear at the pa rade of the 2d Regiment of New-York State Militis; said no rade of the 2d Regiment of New-York State Militis, said assissals astating that a Court of Appeals to hear excuses of deliculated for non-appearance would be held at the Division Armery, corner of Elm and White streets, on Monday, Oct. 29 (year net stated), at 7 o'clock p. m. I went there on the oracing in quantion, at 15 minutes past 7 o'clock, and was told by a person employed in the armory that the Court had adjourned, and was over ten minutes ago. I found other parties there similarly situated to myself, complaining of having been grossly humbugged—come of them having arrived there before 7 o'clock, and found the Court adjourned.

precise hoer, and the Court was not opened until 20 minates after. I now anticipate that the Court will send me a bill of coccessmenting up some \$3 or \$4 for, as they will say, non-compliance with their rotice.

Now, Mr. Editor, I should like to know what I am to do in

Now, Mr. Editer, I should like to know what I am to do in this case. Is not this Court supposed to meet and to hear the ex-cuses of parties, and not, as in this instance, just meet to adjoern immediately, giving no opportunities to persons to make their valid excuses? It looks very much to me like a gross swindle upon poor foreigners, and that the law was only got up to give this pretended Court of Appeals an opportunity to levy upon our bard earned wages, so that they would be able to revel in their oyster and champagne suppers, to which purpose it is said the best part of the fines go.

I abould like to know, now, if there are no means by which the payment of this fine can be avoided; the amount, though ant

payment of this fine can be avoided; the amount, though ast large, is an object to me. And after doing my best to comply with the law on the subject, I do not take it right. If the Court choose some time to keep parties awaiting their pleasure, the should themselves be a little tolerant toward others, and give a the opportunity to make our excuses.

By inserting the above, you will greatly oblige New-York, Oct. 31, 1060.

A F

A FOREIGNER THE SYRIAN SUBSCRIPTION .- The Committee for

THE SYRIAN SUBSCRIPTION.—The Committee for the relief of the destitute and suffering in Syria, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:
Second Congregational Church, Greenwich, Conn., 443;
Herace Green, \$40; Hanson K. Corning, \$100; S., \$1; E. S., Sueil, Amherat College, \$5; E. G., Ford, Whitney's Point, M. Y., \$1; Lenoz, Mass., \$2; through N. Y. Observer, \$43; J. E., Advins, \$19; Jason Downer, Milwankee, \$5; J. & M. W., Socharle, \$1; Lady of Bath, \$160; C. C. Peck, \$5; Joseph Ressian, Richmord, Va., \$5; Stephen Colwill, Philodolphia, \$10; J. E., Fiskill Larding, \$50; L. C. S., \$1; Joseph Lawrence \$25; Orrin Thempsen, Roysiston, Mass., \$2; J. T. Lee, Madison, Conn., \$5; C. S., \$5. Total, \$463. Previously schnowledged, \$12,068 39. Total, \$19 496 39.

WM. A. BOOTH, Tressurer, No. 25 Prost street.

To the Besevolest .- A highly respectable Baglish family, of ten persons, are in pre-sing need of assistance. We have seen testimenials and received assurances from these who know them, which convices us that they are worthy pea-ple. Stokness and want of employment have reduced them to who know them, which consider that have reduced them to ple. Stokness and want of employment have reduced them to the necessity of asking the benevolent to lend them a helping hand. To meet the emergency, which is only temporary, and contribution will be gladly received and scknowledged by the Rev. T. R. Chipman, in charge of the Mission Church of the La-carnation, at his residence, No. 93 Lexington avenue, N. T.

SHOOTING a Man Bull.—On Wednesday afterness, there appeared upon the Battery a bull which had escaped from some drove while pessing through the attracts. Everybody midthe animal was mad, although he exhibited no sizes of ferestry. On the contrary, he seemed to be remarkably tired, and desired to enjoy a few moments' quiet runniation in the only spot effect by this barge city which remiaded him of his pastural life. But being unanimously pronounced mad by the assembled multitude, and voted a bore, a smooth-bore ride was obtained by a vigilaxing police man for the purpose of exterminating the builty beast. The M. P. took a good position, rosted his rife against a tree, throw one eye ever the barrel of his deadly weapon, and pulled trigger. The intrument of death refused to reservoid. Again did he of the blue cost so through the same motions with the same running at the blue cost so through the same motions with the same running at the blue cost so through the same motions with the same running at the large of the part and to a mad bull. Eventually, heaven, another rifle with a correctors barrel, was obtained deliberately ireaded in the presence of the gaping throng, and directly under the supervision of the doomed bull, and the vigilant officer running the same of the murderous waspen, which obsaided to be passing in range of the murderous waspen, which obsaided to be passing in range of the murderous waspen, and in the presence of the gaping throng, and directly under the results of the proliminary operations. The trigger was once more pressed by the finers of the policeman, and the builts' gasing on the preliminary operations. The trigger was once more pressed by the finers of the policeman, and the builts' gasing on the preliminary operations. The trigger was once more pressed by the finers of the policeman, and the builts' gasing on the preliminary operations. The trigger was once more pressed by the finers of the policeman, and the builts' gasing on the preliminary operations. The trigger was once more becom SHOOTING A MAD BULL -On Wednesday afternoon hold an inquest on the body they immediate of "Death from a bullet on the brain, at the ful policeman."

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT .- John Mollyse was on Wednesday committed to the Tombe to answer a charge of felonious assault with a sinus shet upon Patrick Haptes, of the United States schooner Crawford. The two men had a querred in Beckman street on Wednesday night, when the assault beck

ROBBED HIS BROTHER .- James Riley was yesterday apprehenced by Betectives Slower and King, charged with having stolen \$60 worth of clothing from his brother. These Riley. The brothers slopt together on Thursday night last, and James got up first in the morning and carried off the clothes. It which he piedged for \$5. He was committed to answer by \$455 tipe Welsh.

The SIAMESE TWINS positively close their od-gagement at Barnun's Messum Sarunnar, the 10th, and safe for California on Monday, the 12th. Let all who wish to see them take notice. They are to be seen Day and Evraying, with the What is it. Albino &c., and the great play of Joseph and big Brethren is performed at 8 and 7 o'clock.

Read the following from the well-known Captain

Bead the following from the well-known Captein of the steamer Fulton:

Naw-Oalkans, Oct. 3, 1869.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell—Sir: I am urged by my wife to report to you a cure your Sharabarthan has made in our family, and as it is the only way to which we can make you say asknowledgment of our gratification, I will proceed to state. Mittie son, eleven years cid, has hed Scrofits sores on his sensy neck and arms fit rive years. They were much of the time very distressing, and we feared they would still him. At first a swelling would spear, then it would break and make a running son, which would not heal. They became very teathsome and often painful; they stopped his growth and seemed to underunte his health, so that he became feeble and sickip. We tried Physicians and Mecleines, but they did no good. A clergyman in our astablement, who had seem some remarkable cures by your Cansac PROTORAL, advised us to try your Sangarantha, and we did. The smallest sores showed symptoms of healing in about two weeks; in two more they bad healed, and in two moths the child was as well as anybody. He now enjoys perfect health, with no remnant of the discrete about him that we can discover. If you Sir, are a parent, you may well believe that we shall not soon forget you. Very unity, your humble servant.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayen & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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